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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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11-15-1947

## Justice (Vol. 29, Iss. 22)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 29, Iss. 22)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

# LA ILG Teamwork Wins 3 Key Dress, Sport Pacts

Dubinsky Coordinates West Coast Action; Names Levy as 'Personal Representative'

Organizing prospects in the Los Angeles market, both in the dress industry and in the sportswear trade, were heightened last week as three firms signed union contracts after a one-day walk-out, it is announced by Vice Pres. Louis Levy, Pacific Coast ILGWU director.

The Francine Frooks and the California Modes, both dress firms, signed pacts with the Los Angeles Dress Joint Board. The third plant, the Marathon Lininger Co., was unionized by Local 266.

The signing of these three contracts chalks up a 100 per cent score for the ILGWU in the Gerry Building, one of the major garment centers in Los Angeles. The victory was attained through the concerted efforts of the union's dress and sportswear affiliates, Levy stated.

## L.A. Situation Clears

The two-week visit of Pres. Dubinsky in Los Angeles, following his attendance as a delegate to the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor last month, has served to clarify the situation in Los Angeles completely, from both the industrial and organizational angles.

In commenting on the difficulties which the ILGWU organization in Los Angeles has met in its advance steps to effect a renewal of the collective agreement with the Los Angeles Sportswear Association, which is scheduled to expire next December, Pres. Dubinsky said upon his return to New York:

"I met with the Los Angeles sportswear employers' group and told them in no uncertain terms that the union will resist any unfriendly act on their part as a challenge to stability in labor-employer

# LIBERAL PARTY GAIN CREDITED TO EFFORT OF N.Y. ILG GROUPS

The Liberal Party was the only political organization in New York City to increase its vote in last week's election over its 1946 showing. Its vote rose by 40,000, although the total number of voters in New York City fell by a half-million.

"The Liberal Party's upsurge is largely due to the work of the ILGWU and its locals in New York City," stated One Tyler, political director of the ILGWU, last week. "There is strong liberal sentiment in New York and in practically every other major city in the country. This sentiment has to be organized to find expression on Election Day. Our New York experience proves that this can be done."

The Liberal Party's vote was of (Continued on Page 3)

# AFL Set to Mobilize World Labor in Marshall Plan Push

Federation Move to Repel Totalitarians On All Fronts Based on ILG Resolutions

Rapid implementation of the resolution introduced by the ILGWU delegation at the 56th convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco entitled "World Labor and the Marshall Plan," was foreseen this week following a two-day meeting of the AFL's permanent Committee on International Labor Relations in Washington, D. C., on Nov. 10 and 11.

The ILGWU resolution suggested the calling of a conference of the trade unions of the 18 European countries cooperating in the Marshall Plan, as well as the trade unions of Germany, to formulate, among other aims, "steps for insuring the active role of labor in helping economic reconstruction."

Parallel to this move, the AFL committee recommended exploration of an idea to create a Democratic Information Bureau—Designated—as a clearinghouse for free trade union activity in all parts of the world to counteract totalitarian propaganda and Communist efforts to control and dominate the labor movement everywhere.

The decisions of the Committee on International Labor Relations were mapped out in accord with the spirit of the AFL statement on world-wide Communism and Soviet expansionism as promulgated by the San Francisco convention. The AFL (Continued on Page 2)

# ILG 'NO-COMMUNIST' OATHS SENT TO NLRB

"No-Communist" affidavits and other registration forms were filed out and forwarded last week in behalf of the ILGWU to the National Labor Relations Board in conformity with a previous General Executive Board decision and in accordance with American Federation of Labor policy. The question concerning the submission of such affidavits to the NLRB was settled after considerable debate at the AFL convention in San Francisco last month.

All ILGWU affiliates will shortly receive instructions concerning the filing of local affidavits to facilitate the processing of cases arising in regional NLRB offices and those that are pending before or are likely to reach the Washington office of the NLRB.

# N.Y. FM Permit for ILG Marks Okay of All Six Applications

A license for an FM radio station in New York City was granted on Nov. 4 by the Federal Communications Commission to the Unity Broadcasting Corp. of New York, sponsored by the ILGWU with the cooperation of local civic and community groups.

This award, which authorizes the construction of an FM station, completes a round-up of favorable action by the FCC on the six applications originally made late in 1946 by the ILGWU, through Unity Broadcasting Corporation, organized in Missouri, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, California and Tennessee, seeking the establishment of FM radio stations in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, New York City, Los Angeles and Chattanooga.

Active in presenting these applications before the Federal Communications Commission, on regional levels as well as in Washington, were Marcus Cohn, of Cohn & (Continued on Page 3)

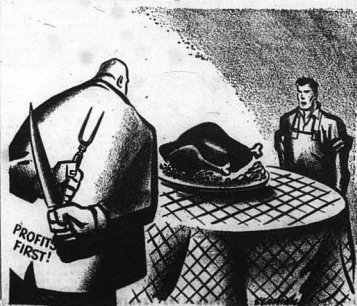
# Cleveland Jt. Board Plans Health Clinic

The already extensive system of health benefits available to members of the Cleveland Joint Board was enlarged as the result of a special meeting on Oct. 22 of worker and employer representatives of the health fund, it is announced by Manager Nathan Solomon. The sick benefits are now to be supplemented by hospitalization benefits and an eye conservation program.

In addition, plans have been initiated for the creation of a Union Health Center in Cleveland. According to Solomon, who made a strong plea for such an undertaking, the employer representatives displayed warm interest in the proposal. A joint subcommittee of union and employer delegates has been named to make a study of costs and procedures involved in setting up a health center.

Dr. Martin Plonak, medical adviser to the board of trustees of the health fund, spoke on the need for expanding the health work of the industry as part of the community. Adolph Hild, director of the ILGWU Health and Welfare Benefits Department, described the union's experiences in establishing garment workers' health centers in various sections of the country, stressing the value and feasibility of such projects.

"Let's Give Thanks . . ."



# Dubinsky Telegram Backs Housing Bill

Pres. Dubinsky this week urged a Congressional Committee on housing to support the National Housing Administration Bill. He sent a telegram to Sen. Joseph H. McCarthy, chairman of the Subcommittee of the Joint Senate-House Committee on Housing, the ILGWU president declared:

"On behalf of the 400,000 members of the International Laborers' Union, I wish to urge the Committee to give the National Housing Administration Bill (S. 886) its active support. In all parts of the country, the members of this union have been faced by an increasing inability to obtain decent and adequate housing at reasonable prices or rentals. This serious threat to basic American living standards moved the recent 56th convention of the ILGWU to vote its unanimous support of S. 886. This bill is a practical proposal for combining the efforts of private builders and the government in the construction of both rental and sale housing. enactment of this bill will provide more Americans with more housing of all types more quickly and more cheaply than any proposal now before Congress. We therefore request that the Committee give S. 886 its support and that this measure be an part of its record."

# ILG Paces AFL Fight on Totalitarianism

## AFL Mobilizing World Labor in Dynamic Marshall Plan Set-up

(Continued from Page 1)  
endorsement of the Marshall Plan was amplified by insistence that labor spokesmen—of labor's own choice—be named to all levels of administration of the Marshall Plan, as a means of demonstrating to world labor that the European Recovery Program (ERP), sponsored by the United States has the wholehearted backing of all constructive labor forces in America.

Present at the meeting were William Green and George Meany, respectively president and secretary-treasurer of the AFL; Matthew Woll, chairman of the Committee; David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU; and Florence Thorne, AFL, economist. Especially invited to the meeting were Harry Fraser, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and D. B. Robertson, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Enginemen and Firemen. Although these brotherhoods are AFL affiliates, their presence at the meeting served to emphasize their friendly attitude and readiness to cooperate with the AFL in the project.

Reports at the meeting were made by James Kilien, chief labor adviser to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Japan; and Serafino Humbaldi, AFL representative in Latin America. Additional reports were received from Irving Brown and Henry Rutz, AFL representatives in Europe.

### Drive Against Slave Labor

The AFL International Labor Relations Committee was further authorized to seek the repeal of the American delegation at the United Nations for the proposal advanced by the AFL consultants to the UN

Social and Economic Council, Matthew Woll and David Dubinsky, for a survey of the slave labor situation and to present a program for its solution. This proposal, which includes a survey of forced labor and of the millions of military prisoners still held in some countries, also emanates from an ILGWU resolution, under the title "United Nations and Slave Labor," which was endorsed by the recent San Francisco convention of the AFL.

"The tragic plot of mankind is being gloriously revealed in the speed with which it is travelling toward another global conflagration. Two score millions are still under arms, while the world hunger for every grain of food, every cent of cash and every ounce of energy for productive work. Here are millions taken out of industry. They should instead be engaged in rebuilding the economy and raising the standard of living and purchasing power of the people. The Soviet regime, which has been loudest in accusing demobilized America and other nations of war-mongering, maintains a fully equipped army of four millions—more than in 1920, before Germany and Japan were crushed. It continues to mobilize hundreds of thousands of youths in their teens for labor services in its gigantic war machine. And this despite the fact that with Nazi Germany and Japanese imperialism smashed, no real threats or can endanger Russia's security today. Nor has the Soviet's adamant refusal to accept any international control and inspection of atomic weapons served the cause of world peace.

## AFL X-Rays Communist 5th Column

In a detailed examination of international affairs, the Committee on International Relations of the 66th AFL convention reported on United States foreign policy, on the Marshall Plan and on the United Nations. As secretary of the committee, AFL Vice Pres. Matthew Woll made the following declaration on America's relations with Soviet Russia:

"The tragic plot of mankind is being gloriously revealed in the speed with which it is travelling toward another global conflagration. Two score millions are still under arms, while the world hunger for every grain of food, every cent of cash and every ounce of energy for productive work. Here are millions taken out of industry. They should instead be engaged in rebuilding the economy and raising the standard of living and purchasing power of the people. The Soviet regime, which has been loudest in accusing demobilized America and other nations of war-mongering, maintains a fully equipped army of four millions—more than in 1920, before Germany and Japan were crushed. It continues to mobilize hundreds of thousands of youths in their teens for labor services in its gigantic war machine. And this despite the fact that with Nazi Germany and Japanese imperialism smashed, no real threats or can endanger Russia's security today. Nor has the Soviet's adamant refusal to accept any international control and inspection of atomic weapons served the cause of world peace.

### Soviets Stymie UN

"The Russian dictatorship bears the heaviest responsibility for the prevailing dangerous international

## ILG Representatives to Parliament of American Labor



Delegation to AFL convention at San Francisco (left to right) John Gato, Benjamin Kaplan, Jennie Mayes, David Dubinsky, Charles Kreindler, Julius Hochman, Jack Halpern, Harry Wanner.

relations. Its spokesmen in the United Nations have paralyzed every attempt to develop it into an effective instrument of world peace.

"The Fifth Columnists—the Communists in the various countries—have, under instructions and guidance from the Kremlin, been working tirelessly to hinder and halt economic restoration, to paralyze and prevent post-war reconstruction, to produce destructive social conflict, and promote economic collapse and chaos. These are the real aims of the newly reconstituted Comintern. While the primary aim of the United States is to promote reconstruction and prevent chaos, the primary aim of the Russian government is to prevent reconstruction and promote chaos.

### Russian People Admired

"The Soviet propaganda have, in the worst Goebbels-like fashion, slandered and vilified the American people who have been pouring out billions to help save millions from famine on both sides of the Iron Curtain. The Soviet government-owned press and its servile agents and tools in every land are feverishly howling for economic collapse in the United States.

"Despite the fact that the Soviet dictatorship has been treating the

United States as if we were already at war against the American people, American labor and the American people as a whole have only respect and friendly feelings for the Russian people. We distinguish between the Russian people and the war-breeding dictatorship which runs their country and denies them all rights and liberties and frantically seeks to extend its slave system to more nations. We are confident that the Russian people, like ourselves, want only a chance to work under decent conditions as free men in a peaceful world, and we look forward to the day when they will enjoy the blessings of a free people.

"Under the cover of bogus blocs and counterfeit coalitions and 'united fronts' the Communists have already snuffed out the independence of several small defenseless nations. The Russian dictatorship is today menacing the national existence of the people of Austria and China.

### Democracy vs. Dictators

"It is false to minimize the present world crisis as a conflict between East and West. In reality, it is a struggle between these sections of Europe and the world that are still free and those dictators and their puppets who seek to consolidate their enslaved areas and drive more nations into totalitarian captivity. In this struggle for liberty and human dignity, the American people have a vital stake.

"The Executive Council's report emphasizes the need to understand the foreign situation and to adopt clear-cut policies to promote the purposes of democracy. Since that report was written, documents released from Paris, Moscow and Bogota have made plain the hostile intent of the Moscow Politburo and the deliberate purpose to block recovery in Western Europe. The new Information Bureau is obviously the Comintern under a new name as the instrumentality by which the Communist Party can directly coordinate its activities in an attempt to influence foreign policies of other countries. The Bureau is to fight the Marshall Plan and so-called United States imperialism.

### To Curb Veto Power

"It is plain that unless the U.S.R. is shorn of its veto power, it will deadlock and disrupt the United Nations. We therefore urge upon our government that it do its utmost to secure favorable action on two proposals made by Secretary Marshall: that the General Assembly set up a continuous agency and that the veto be limited. The AFL believes it should be abolished to make possible majority rule.

"We believe that economic re-

covery within Europe must be buttressed by an increasing degree of cooperation covering Western European countries similar to the Inter-American Defense Treaty. Such agreements are provided for in the United Nations Charter and afford practical channels for organizing the necessary military protection.

"In this world in which there is little peace, we must maintain our objectives and our institutions. Peace has to be real before we can safely disarm.

"The American people are not seeking to impose their way of life, their freedom or any economic or political system on other nations. But all enemies of liberty and peace had better realize that the American people will never allow any power or combination of powers and puppets to impose their slave system on the United States. We likewise resent and oppose any other power or combination of powers imposing their system on any other people."

## UN AND SLAVE LABOR

(Text of ILGWU resolution passed by AFL convention.)

"WHEREAS forced labor has become a post-war institution in many lands—constituting nearly one-third of their productive work; and

"WHEREAS under the euphonious name of 'corrective' labor, this new slave system is being increasingly used as a means of punishing political opponents and robbing men of their basic human rights; and

"WHEREAS these reversions to servitude are callous and gross violations of the Geneva Convention of March, 1920, a deliberate flouting of the Nuremberg verdict against forced labor; and

"WHEREAS the governments resorting most extensively to the employment of slave labor are consistently and systematically shrouded in secrecy; and

"WHEREAS this expanding system of slave labor is a dangerous threat to the working standards, hard-won gains and human rights of the free workers of all nations; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED that the AFL, heretofore call upon the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations to commission the International Labor Office:

1. To make a thorough-going survey of the extent of forced labor in all member nations of the United Nations.

2. To recommend a positive program for eliminating this tragic and inhuman evil.

3. To foster human rights, humane standards and decent conditions of employment as free men; and be it further, be it

"RESOLVED that the convention empower the Incoming Executive Council to make every effort to have the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations take all necessary measures to insure early and favorable consideration of this proposal."

## WORLD LABOR AND MARSHALL PLAN

(Text of ILGWU resolution passed by AFL convention.)

"WHEREAS the reconstruction of Europe is of profound importance to the American people and to all mankind; and

"WHEREAS in order to speed the reconstruction of Europe and build a sound economic foundation for lasting peace, our government has through the Marshall Plan, offered to aid all nations of the continent of Europe in a joint endeavor to rebuild their countries; and

"WHEREAS 18 European nations have agreed to cooperate on a continental basis for the purpose of rebuilding their economies with the aid of the Marshall Plan; and

"WHEREAS this reconstruction involves many social, economic and human problems vitally affecting the stability and future of the working people not only of Europe but of our own country as well; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED that this convention, having endorsed the idea of the American Federation of Labor taking the initiative in calling a conference of the free trade union organizations in all the cooperating countries with a view to:

1. Taking the necessary steps for insuring the active role of labor in helping economic reconstruction.

2. Protecting the rights of labor to genuine collective bargaining and the basic human rights of all workers.

3. Promoting the improvement of their living standards, wages, and conditions of employment; and be it further, be it

"RESOLVED that the convention authorize the Executive Council to take the required steps toward conducting such a conference now, in their judgment, they find it feasible."

## "Crusader for Freedom of Conscience"

In special ceremonies at AFL convention in San Francisco last month, William Green (left), AFL president, received a bronze plaque in commemoration of his battle against racial and religious bigotry. Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman (center), manager of Local 22 and vice chairman of Jewish Labor Committee, presented plaque in behalf of JLC together with Catholic Interracial Council, Negro Labor Committee and Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations. A Philip Randolph, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, made formal presentation.



In special ceremonies at AFL convention in San Francisco last month, William Green (left), AFL president, received a bronze plaque in commemoration of his battle against racial and religious bigotry. Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman (center), manager of Local 22 and vice chairman of Jewish Labor Committee, presented plaque in behalf of JLC together with Catholic Interracial Council, Negro Labor Committee and Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations. A Philip Randolph, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, made formal presentation.

## L.A. ILG Teamwork Garner Key Dress, Sportwear Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)  
 tations for the renewal of the collective agreement with Local 308 and who had contemplated suing the Taft-Hartley Act as a weapon against the union, had apparently undergone a change of heart. This change of "industrial climate" would also lend momentum to the organization drive which has been in progress for the past half-year, he said. "The employers now realize that the ILGWU is not only an economic force but also an important factor in building the industry," he commented.

### Lvy to Coordinate Drives

Following a first-hand survey of local organizational problems and an analysis of internal union conditions, in the course of which he consulted with numerous groups, committees and individuals from all branches of the Los Angeles women's garment industry, Pres. Dubinsky announced that Vice Pres. Lvy would hereafter assume greater authority in the local market. Lvy's enhanced authority as the personal representative of Pres. Dubinsky and as the spokesman for the General Executive Board will extend to the Dress Joint Board as well as to the Cloak Joint Board in Los Angeles, the ILGWU chief declared.

"Vice Pres. Lvy now has full authority to supervise all organizing activity in Los Angeles, thus coordinating the unionization campaign in the dress and sportwear trades into one movement. This should result in a substantial economy of means and manpower, and should likewise bring more effective returns in the future. The pledges of cooperation by the Los Angeles Dress Joint Board in this concerted drive is a move in the right direction," Pres. Dubinsky added.

He promised that support from the international office would be continued and even increased. This support will include not only financial assistance but also trained organization personnel wherever the need arises. The organizational drive in the various industries and the staffs conducting them will now be placed under a unified control supervised by the Pacific Coast director.

"We have worked out plans to intensify activities in this market," Dubinsky said, "and instead of separate drives we are establishing a unified organizational department that will function in all industries. The cooperation of the joint boards has been enlisted in this campaign."

One of the fields to which the organizational drive will be extended is bathing suits, he predicted. "This is a branch of the industry which has not been touched," he said.

John Uline, a former ILGWU

manager in Montreal, has been appointed manager of the Southern California Out-of-Town Dressing, Dubinsky revealed. He said additional important duties for Uline will be to assist Local 308 in revising newly organized shops.

**UCLA Economist Hires Pres. Dubinsky's Views**  
 While in Los Angeles, Pres. Dubinsky took part in the official ground-breaking for the erection of the ILGWU FM radio transmitter building atop Mount Wilson, a few miles outside metropolitan Los Angeles, where most of the radio broadcasting facilities in that area are located. The ILGWU's radio quarters will occupy a building on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles proper.

On Oct. 20, Pres. Dubinsky addressed a luncheon attended by the economics faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles, which was presided over by Clarence A. Dykstra, provost of the university. Dubinsky's remarks on the ILGWU's in the American trade union movement and answered numerous questions relating to the potential effects of the Taft-Hartley Law upon the labor unions.

## N.Y. FM Permit Marks Overt Of All Six ILG Applications

(Continued from Page 1)  
 Marks, radio attorneys, and Morris M. Norik, radio consultant of the ILGWU.

Construction on the Unity FM stations has already started in Chatsworth, where the transmitter is being built on Signal Mountain, and in Los Angeles, atop Mount Wilson. A site for the technical plant has also been procured in St. Louis and construction work is now awaiting approval of the municipal zoning authorities.

Civic groups, representing community, social, labor and educational elements in each city where the Unity stations will operate, have already been set up to conform with the basic plan of these stations — to serve as radio centers for comprehensive community services to meet the needs of all constructive, social-minded elements in these localities.

The officers of the Unity Broadcasting Corp. of New York are Frederick F. Umhey, president, Luigi Antonini, treasurer, and Harry Greenberg, secretary. An advisory council, consisting of 10 men and women prominent in civic and edu-

## Adieu from Alice



Alice Donovan, since 1934 secretary to Frederick F. Umhey, ILGWU executive secretary, shuns up shop after becoming his bride last week.

## Liberal Party Election Gains Credited to N. Y. ILG Efforts

### Local 66 Wins Rise In Swiss Loom Pay

Invoking the "escalator" clause in the current agreement, Local 66, Embroidery Workers, has secured wage increases for workers in shops affiliated with the Swiss Hand Loom Embroidery Manufacturers' Association. It is announced by Manager Zachary L. Friedman.

Under the new scale, stitchers' minimums are boosted by \$4 weekly while auxiliary workers receive an overall increase of \$1 a week, together with a boost of a like amount in their minimum scale.

The increases were approved last month at a special meeting of shop chairmen representing both the stitching and auxiliary crafts.

### Phila. Joint Council Wins Increases At 5 Specialty Shops

Wage increases have been won at five plants and specialty shops under the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia Joint Council. It is announced by Manager Louis Bulkin.

Negotiations conducted by Local 14's "Ladies' Union" brought a series of \$4 a week for the workers at Jackson & Meyer and Oppenheimer specialty shops, and a similar boost at Maria Morris, a ladies' custom tailoring establishment. An increase of \$4.50 was won for the workers at Devere's specialty shop.

Citing the "escalator" clause in the current agreement, Local 245, Sportswear Workers, secured a 10 per cent increase for the workers at the Atlas Sportswear Co.

(Continued from Page 1)

material aid in the election of the candidates for the two major contests in New York City. Rep. Benjamin Rabin was overwhelmingly elected as Supreme Court Justice with continued Democratic Party and Liberal Party backing over 2, Edward Lumbard, who had Republican and American Labor Party support. In Brooklyn's 14th Congressional District, Abraham Mulles, Democratic and Liberal Party candidate, was elected over his Republican opponent, Jacob F. Lefkowitz. In both campaigns, the Taft-Hartley Act was a factor since Rabin had opposed the measure in Congress and Mulles was pledged to oppose the law if elected.

Liberal Party leaders were also pleased with the fact that 40 per cent of the vote was cast on a proportional representation registered their desire to continue this system. This was considered to be an excellent showing in view of the fact that both the Democratic and Republican machines opposed P. A. A. Berle, Jr., state chairman of the party, who related the success of an effort would be made to restore P. R. next year when a greater number of voters is expected to take part in the presidential election.

The election campaign conducted by the ILGWU locals in New York was a whitening drive starting after the day was related to the climate during the pre-election week.

In addition to indoor meetings, union speakers went daily into the crowded midtown garment area with their signs, related to the Liberal Party's cause. ILGWU activists distributed nearly a half-million pieces of literature during the brief six-week campaign.

## DOXIE NEWS AND VIEWS

By Vice Pres. JOHN E. MARTIN, Southeastern Director  
 Charleston Strikers Learning All the Ropes

The strikers at the Charleston Manufacturing Co., Charleston, S. C., are running the entire gamut of strike experience. In their first contact with the labor movement, these Southern girls are learning all the tricks used by the boss to defeat the ends of

industrial justice. First, they saw all the tactics used to keep a union from being formed in the shop—the brow-beating, lying and faking to keep them out of the union. Then they saw the trickery, stalling and evasions used to keep the governmental agencies from functioning as they were intended.

When all this failed and the girls insisted on forming a union and electing their own leaders, they saw a hiring employer could fire workers to quit their ranks and then others to quit to the same end. Then with the coming of the strike, they learned about the lying use of the press to prejudice their cause and the use of lawyers and the injunction to break up and weaken their ranks.

The injunction has now been used to arrest a number of their pickets on phony charges of having violated the terms. Attorneys for the firm have had affidavits signed by a number of strike-breakers charging "intimidation." These affidavits are the usual "dime" things, charging that the pickets shouted "we're" at strike-breakers who were riding in their cars past the picket line, "disturbing the peace" and causing "fear."

Some 30 of the strikers at Charleston have thus been "cited" for violating the terms of the injunction. Some of them trumpeted up charges. But instead of scaring the strikers into quitting, they have only served to make them more determined than ever to carry on their fight for jus-

## Labor-Management Aid to Community



Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, manager of Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, who is heading AFL section of Community Chest fund drive, confers with E. A. Roberts (left), president of Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., general chairman of campaign, and William L. Day (right), chairman of industry and finance division of drive.

## JUSTICE

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## Local 142 Homework Battle Cited in N. Y. State Survey

A series of articles on the problem of industrial homework in a recent issue of the "Industrial Bulletin," monthly magazine of the New York State Department of Labor, contains a tribute to the increasingly successful efforts of the ILGWU in bringing that ancient evil under control.

After presenting a survey of the current homework picture in various industries and the legislative restrictions that now govern such practices, the series devotes a two-page spread to the fruits of the campaign waged by Local 142, Ladies' Apparel Workers, under the leadership of Manager Joseph Turin, to banish homework.

The article dealing with Local 142 reveals that the three industries in its jurisdiction—new-dress and seasonal artificial flowers and feathers, and shoulder pads—were once characterized by the largest volume of homework, using about 4,500 such employees, nearly all women.

"One of all these workers, and many more, worked under miserable conditions at home: poor pay, low hours, homes cluttered with work, unsanitary conditions, no holidays, and children and other relatives crowded to help get the work out," the article quotes Turin as declaring. "Today, under rigid union contracts, bolstered up by the state's new law and the aid of all of these women, if they continue to work, most work in factories. Their employers cannot give them work to take home. Even the employers, who once never knew what days off meant because so much time was wasted with inefficient homework production, now has days of leisure."

Accompanied by photographs, the article shows how Turin, determined to fight homework to the limit, proceeded on two fronts—first, by attacking the industry to an unprecedented extent and, secondly, by submitting data to government agencies and legislative bodies conclusively demonstrating that homework was a social menace from both the humanitarian and economic viewpoints.

Pointing out that all Local 142 contracts with employer associations or individual shops now contain re-

strict provisions for the abolition of homework, the article stresses the gains accruing to the workers in these industries as the result of unionization. Citing the shoulder pad field as a typical example, the article states: "In contrast to the miserably low pay of a few years ago, almost 2,500 workers now earn wages ranging from \$26 to \$30 a week, according to fact. Operations on piece-work go as high as \$66 a week. The union's current agreement calls for a work-week of 27½ hours."

## LOCAL 22 TO LAUNCH EDUCATION PROGRAM

The chief theme of the educational and recreational program to be started by Local 22, Dressmakers, next month will be "Ideas Are Weapons!" It is announced by Sam Tomah, who was recently appointed educational director of the local.

Tomah, a member of the American Federation of Teachers, has been taught in New York high schools and served with the Navy Seabees during the war.

The Local 22 education program will feature formal classes, forums, club work, dramatics, art and craft workshops and other activities. The courses will continue until some time next April.

Local 22 members are urged to register at once for the activities. They may do so in person, by mail or by phone. The Local 22 educational office is located in Room 611, 218 West 46th St.; the telephone number is LC 6-2961 or 3-1001.

The following activities are scheduled:

- Classes: English, Public Speaking, Social Psychology, Chairman's Duties, Social Dancing.
- Forums: Current Events, Dress Industry, Consumer Problems.
- Group Activities: Club 22, Spanish Club, Dramatics (Yiddish), Art Workshop, Crafts Workshop, Hobby Club.

## ACCESSORY COUNCIL 1946 REPORT SHOWS 300 NEW ILG SHOPS

The annual report of the Ladies' Apparel Accessories Council for 1946 was submitted last month to the four ILGWU affiliates that comprise the Council—Local 66, Embroidery Workers; Local 46, Dressmakers; Local 64, Buttonhole Workers; and Local 142, Ladies' Neckwear Workers. According to Manager A. V. Calson, the Council has conducted 347 examinations of firms' books in the course of carrying out its function of enforcing the accessories clause in ILGWU agreements in New York City, all of which provide for the exclusive use of union-made trimmings and other accessories in ladies' garment production. As a result of these check-ups, 820 violations were discovered, followed by criminal action. It is pointed out that corrective measures range from a warning in case of a first offense to money fines in case of repeated violations.

The Accessories Council report also reveals that during 1946 its machinery was instrumental in unionizing more than 200 shops in the several industries where it operates. Another annual feature of the report is provided by figures showing that union firms supply fully 84 per cent of the dollar volume of the total output in the various accessories trades, such as embroidery, covered buttons and tubular piping.

## 2 AFL RESOLUTIONS, FILED BY ILG, BACK ITALY'S DEMOCRATS

Greeting the democratic socialist group in Italy and condemning the Communist attempt to alienate its enemies by terror and brutality, the American Federation of Labor unanimously passed two resolutions which reiterated its continued support of the Italian-American Labor Council. The resolutions, which were introduced by a delegate including John Oels, assistant manager of Local 40, urged the AFL:

"1. To continue and intensify the support to the Italian-American Labor Council and to give aid and support to the democratic forces in the trade union movement of Italy."

"2. The convention, labor note of the courageous struggle being waged by the democratic labor forces of Italy for the cause of human liberty and decency and for the reconstruction of Europe as a force for world peace and prosperity, and of the destructive role of the Communist totalitarianism who now dominate the trade unions in Italy and are betraying the interests of the Italian people in the interests of Russian imperialism."

"No desperate have the Communists become in their drive to wrest control of Italy and turn the country into a mass of Russian imperialism that they have begun to apply the murderous red terror against their democratic opponents."

"In this connection, we particularly condemn the brutal Communist physical assault on the brave and well-known fighter for liberty, Mattei Matteoli. These tactics of the Communist totalitarian gangsters are in line with the worst practices of the Fascist bands of Mussolini against their democratic opponents. The hired assassins of Mussolini murdered Giacomo Matteotti, the father of our Mattei."

"Now the Communists are continuing the work of their Fascist predecessors by seeking to murder the son of the glorious Giacomo Matteoli whose name will remain immortal in the annals of human freedom. The conviction greets the liberty-loving workers of Italy and, in this difficult hour of their struggle, pledges its heartiest support to them in their inspiring fight for the ideals and aims of a free, honest and a democratic world."

## Hochman Blasts Management For 'High' Labor Costs Charge

Blasting industry charges that labor costs have skyrocketed dress prices, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, manager of the Dress Joint Board, laid the blame squarely on management's inefficiency and the inflationary trend. Hochman's reply was a counter-attack on statements made by Herbert Sondheim, dress manufacturer, in a recent address to members of the ready-to-wear group connected with the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Hochman cited chapter and verse to demonstrate that the higher apparel prices were due to spiraling textile prices, speculation in the gray goods market by converters, the new silhouette, and the 30 per cent increase in yardage demanded by new styles.

Sondheim had charged labor with a strict-out-of-the-work and with an adjustment of piece-work rates in advance of the cost of living. Terming the strict-out-of-the-work as "highly insensitive," Hochman noted that with 30 per cent of the sector's operating under a piece-work system, the trend is to increase production rather than slow it down. He noted on the other hand, that manufacturers of higher-priced dresses had increased their volume of business 200 per cent in the last five years, but had not invested a penny in improving their production efficiency, training their workers or purchasing new machinery to cope with the added volume.

In these same five years, Hochman said, dollar volume in garments wholesales alone \$18.50 leaped from \$12.15,000 to \$19,500,000. During this tremendous increase, labor costs have remained steady at 27 per cent, declared Hochman characterizing Sondheim's statement that "labor constituted 50 per cent of garment costs" as wholly inaccurate.

"Our troubles are no different from any other industry," Hochman explained. "We are paying the price for a dangerous inflationary spiral, the end of which is not in sight. We are still operating in a seller's market in our better dress business. Textile increases are due to excessive demand for clothes of the better type. There is no easily ready source for these falls, a wanted dress cloth, jumping from 90 cents to \$1.50 in a brief two seasons. Add to this

a 30 to 35 per cent per yard increase in the gray goods market.

"We are beginning to see a dangerous trend in goods speculation that can be compared with the period immediately following the First World War when the cutting-up trade was disposing of its piece-goods to make profits. This is occurring today, although it is not as widespread."

"Add to this shortage the additional yardage required for the new-length clothes and you have the basis for what is wrong, I repeat, a great deal about excessive mark-ups at retail. I hope the retailers' committee will look into this phase of the story."

"One of the chief reasons for late deliveries to stores is the manufacturers' restricted knowledge of their factory situation. They are chiefly jobbers who take orders from retailers and then begin to look around for sources of production. Without the necessary planning they stand to compete for contractors and pay added bonuses to meet production requirements. Unquestionably, the planning is a cause behind the ineffective delivery. Manufacturers have been slow to their retail stores. They bring on increased costs through their inefficiency and charge it to labor."

Carrying the fight to Sondheim and others, Hochman said:

"Have they laid aside any of the moneys earned in the last year to new equipment that might make possible the hastening of delivery? Manufacturers have been very slow on my shoulder of late, relating their troubles with piece-goods and the terrific slack-up employed in retail stores. Certainly, Sondheim never complained to me about the labor angle that he voiced so vehemently at the retailers' meeting the other night."

## UDC Leader Shifts To Business Agent

Members of the Union Defenders' Committee last week gave a round-up end-of-the-Abe Robeco, head of the UDC, who is retiring from that post to become a Dress Joint Board business agent.

At a farewell party last week, Nathan M. Mohr, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board, Nathan Margolis, assistant manager of Local 22, and Israel Brown, chairman of Local 22, and other union officials joined in paying homage to Robeco's 12 years of service with the UDC.

During the same week, Robeco was from shops hitherto serviced by Business Agent Sol Lipsack also held a send-off gathering at union headquarters to express their best wishes to Lipsack in his new assignment in another district.

## Cataldo Gains Come With Association Membership

The Rose Cataldo Co., Newark, N. J., has joined the New Jersey Wearable Dress Contractors Association and the workers will receive a \$3 wage increase plus all the benefits of the standard union agreement. It is announced by Louis Riebel, chairman of Local 220.

## Dressmakers' "Younger Set" Reopening Social Season



Members of Club 22 at first fall season get-together last month at union headquarters.

## INTERNATIONAL

HARRY WANDER, MANAGER,  
EASTERN OUT-OF-TOWN DEPT.

### 200 Get 'Escalator' Boosts on EOT Cost-of-Living Demands

Raising its demand on the rise in the cost-of-living index, the Eastern Out-of-Town Department is acting to reopen wage negotiations under the "escalator" clauses in current union contracts. As a result of negotiations completed last week with several firms, 200 workers are scheduled to begin receiving increases ranging from 7 1/2 per cent to 10 per cent, it is announced by EOT headquarters.

#### Louis Bendet Boosts

One of the firms, the Louis Bendet Co., Jersey City, N. J., extended its agreement with Local 222 until October, 1948, with new provisions granting four and a half paid holidays for the 40 workers.

#### Mochi, Allegro Increases

Also members of Local 222, the workers at the Andrew Mochi Sewing Co., Bayonne, N. J., and the Anthony Allegro Co., Jersey City, N. J., will receive a 7 1/2 per cent increase, thereby bringing them into line with the wage increases won for undergarment workers throughout EOT territory.

#### Floasie Dress Advances

At the Floasie Dress Co., Stamford, Conn., the piece-workers will receive a 10 per cent increase while the cutters get a flat \$3 weekly increase and door workers a \$1 boost.

#### Sweet Style Wage Up

A 10 per cent increase was won for the piece-workers at the Sweet Style Manufacturing Co., Corona, L. I., members of Local 37.

### 5 BLOUSE FIRMS IN WESTCHESTER SIGN ON JOBBER CHECK-UP

As a direct result of a survey of non-union shops working for union jobbers which is being conducted by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, five more blouse shops were brought into the union fold during recent weeks, it is announced by Israel Nowowitz, EOT assistant director.

All the information concerning these shops uncovered by the survey has been forwarded to the managers of the areas in which they are to be found. It is expected that a number of additional unions will be organized in the near future.

The five newly united shops

### Rapid-Fire Drives Score in Bridgeport, Hudson Valley

Organizational drives in the Eastern Out-of-Town Department gathered momentum as two more shops signed independent agreements after rapid-fire campaigns conducted in Bridgeport, Conn., and upstate New York, it is announced by Vice Pres. Harry Wander, EOT director.

Have joined the Greater House Association after negotiations with Master Louis Ruffin in charge of the Westchester County EOT. The firms are the Morris Kahn Co. and the Morris Gold Co., both in Yonkers, the Keel-Mer House & Sportswear Co., Pearl River, the Florence Manufacturing Co., Mount Vernon, and the Rochelle Manufacturing Co., New Rochelle. The workers in these shops will now receive all the benefits of the standard union contract.

#### Pact at Plaikins

Repeating their decisive action of two weeks ago at the Haverhill Dress Co., Newburyport, N. Y., which was organized as the result of a strike, Organizers George McGoldrick and Edward Burns signed up the workers of the Plaikins shop, Cornwall Landing, N. Y. A contract has been negotiated at this shop providing for a 10 per cent wage increase for all week-workers and establishment of a health and vacation fund for the benefit of employees. Negotiations were conducted by Israel Nowowitz, assistant director of the EOT, and Morton Goodman, Hudson Valley district manager.

#### Princess Pact Signed

In Bridgeport, the workers of the Princess Pail Foundations were organized after a drive directed by Business Agent Ben Janis. Negotiations resulted in the signing last week of an agreement providing for wage increases ranging from \$3 to \$5 a week, a 27 1/2-hour work-week, health and welfare fund, five and one-half paid holidays, and vacations with pay.

#### Barbison Equalizes 500 With 7 1/2% Pay Increases

Five hundred workers employed by the Barbison Corp., Paterson, N. J., will receive a wage increase of 7 1/2 per cent on an equalization basis, with cutters receiving a \$5 increase as a result of prolonged negotiations with the firm which were held at the offices of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, it is announced by Peter Detlefsen, manager of Local 161.

### EOT's Forums Focus On Political Action

A series of forums and social events took place last week in various local headquarters throughout the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

In Newark, N. J., 150 members of Local 220 participated in a discussion on political action conducted by Gus Tyler, director of the EOT's Political Department, on Oct. 30. The same group will hear Morris Glumkin, head of the ILGWU Legal Department, on Nov. 30 in a discussion on the effects of the Taft-Hartley Law.

In Long Island, 80 shop chairmen and active members gathered at a pre-election meeting heard George Rifkin outline the need for workers' support of the Liberal Party. August Giannetta, veteran member of the Band School staff, spoke on the traditions and history of the ILGWU. He is scheduled to address this group again on Nov. 13.

Members of Local 188, South River, N. J., and of Local 146, Plainfield, N. J., participated in a song fest conducted by Jeannette Yeatch on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 respectively.

### ... Right in the Face of Taft-Hartley



Pickets at Harriette Dress Co., Newburgh, N. Y., who triumphed in first organizational strike in Hudson Valley since enactment of Taft-Hartley Law.

War. He especially flays the duplicity of Pietro Nenni, whom he charges with deserting the Socialist cause and becoming an ally of the Communists.

Antonini recountra year by year, the material and moral support given by the Italian-American Labor Council and by its affiliated unions to the cause of Italy's liberation from the first visit to America of the late Giuseppe Medaglia, to the Spanish Civil War period through the years of the war and the underground, down to the post-war days. "It seems to me almost unbelievable, though it is true, that the first protest against the criminal attempt by 'Unita' (Italian Communist newspaper which spearheaded the Antonini poster matter) had not come from my friend Pietro Nenni, who should have published, even at this late date, the sums contributed by us to the Italian Socialist Party before the split in the duplicity, during the period of the underground struggle, when the party was represented by Ignazio Silone, during the legal and illegal period, after the liberation of Rome. He could have added that at Rome, I personally distributed a glowing sum of money for the mission assigned to the Intrepid Pettini, then leaving for still-occupied North Italy," writes Antonini.

"At the same time — it was the summer of 1944 — my telephone at the Grand Hotel kept ringing continually. I was not a 'magnate' and I had to limit contributions to the little means at my disposal, distributed according to Nenni's wishes.

#### Trust and Betrayal

"One incident stands out clear in my memory. We were in Nenni's office on Via Gregoriana. He introduced me to an important person — Rita Montagnana, Togliatti's wife — saying by way of recommendation, 'which money means. See what you can do.' Mrs. Togliatti was in the company of Giuliana Nenni and Luisa Lohani. They told me that Mrs. Rita Montagnana was unable to come, but that they were also talking in her name. They asked me to help the so-called 'Union of Italian Women.' They asked for moral and financial support, and gave me a 'message' bearing many signatures, including Mrs. Togliatti's. They came back to the Grand Hotel where I gave them \$2,500, like equal at that time to 25,000 lire. One of my companions warned me: 'Don't do it.' I remember answering him with a grin: 'Mrs. Togliatti's signature makes the investment worthwhile.'"

### "THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular  
ITALIAN RADIO HOUR  
Symphony Orchestra and  
Opera Singers of International  
Fame

### Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILGWU,  
and General Secretary of Local 89  
in his weekly communications as labor  
and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING  
From 10 to 11  
ON EASTERN HOOK-UP  
WVBC (1340 Kc.) New York  
WHOM (1440 Kc.) New York  
WVAT (1340 Kc.) Philadelphia  
WNHO (1340 Kc.) New Haven

## TODAY and TOMORROW

### ILG Solidarity No Secret—Despite Communist Cries

During the recent municipal elections in Rome, the Communists plastered the walls of that ancient city with posters on which Luigi Antonini, chairman of the Italian-American Labor Council, was displayed as a "Wall Street magnate" scattering American dollars in profusion in order to swing the election in favor of the Socialist Party of the Italian West. Misrepresenting opponents of Stalinism in Italy.

As known, the Communists and their allies were defeated in that election. This attack on Antonini, on the very eve of the balloting, was traceable to a letter written by him during the campaign to Giuseppe Saragat, leader of the anti-Communist Socialist organization, offering wholehearted support. This letter, it later appeared, was stolen from Saragat's desk shortly before he turned over his office as president of the Italian Constituent Assembly to Umberto Terracini, a Communist. Saragat held protested this outrage to Terracini and demanded a parliamentary investigation.

Thereupon, Antonini saw fit to forward an open letter in his own name in the name of the Italian-American Labor Council to Terracini in which he catalogued the offering of this communication as an act of extortion belonging to the "lower species." Antonini's letter received wide currency in the Italian press and was extensively commented upon in many American newspapers. We reprint several key paragraphs from it:

### Union Gifts Publicized

"All of Italy, all of America, all

of the members of our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union know that this theft was not necessary," Antonini wrote. "Four thousand dollars invaded Saragat's office in the dark of night to obtain evidence of the solidarity extended by the labor organizations represented by me to our brave friends of the Socialist Party of the Italian Workers, committed this crime in vain. This fact should have been easily ascertained by reading our newspapers, our reports, our resolutions.

"We only regret that we are not the 'magnate' described by your newspaper, and therefore some 'pages of solidarity accounts' from the history of the past two decades, on which Local 89 and the Italian-American Labor Council have held and generously inscribed their contribution to the Italian underground and to the labor movement during the darkest periods of the Mussolini era and the Second World

War. He especially flays the duplicity of Pietro Nenni, whom he charges with deserting the Socialist cause and becoming an ally of the Communists.

Antonini recountra year by year, the material and moral support given by the Italian-American Labor Council and by its affiliated unions to the cause of Italy's liberation from the first visit to America of the late Giuseppe Medaglia, to the Spanish Civil War period through the years of the war and the underground, down to the post-war days. "It seems to me almost unbelievable, though it is true, that the first protest against the criminal attempt by 'Unita' (Italian Communist newspaper which spearheaded the Antonini poster matter) had not come from my friend Pietro Nenni, who should have published, even at this late date, the sums contributed by us to the Italian Socialist Party before the split in the duplicity, during the period of the underground struggle, when the party was represented by Ignazio Silone, during the legal and illegal period, after the liberation of Rome. He could have added that at Rome, I personally distributed a glowing sum of money for the mission assigned to the Intrepid Pettini, then leaving for still-occupied North Italy," writes Antonini.

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#### As Faithful as Fascists

Antonini wound up his letter to Terracini with the following remarks: "I hope that none of your comrades will find it necessary to steal a copy of this letter that I am sending to Saragat. In particular, I hope no one will steal the copy

that I am sending to Pietro Nenni. Do you know why I am so anxious about it? Because I hope that Nenni, in publishing this letter in 'Avanti', will publish the letter in 'Avanti', the very paper in which, at the moment, the following passage from his last letter to me, of June 4, 1947: 'I do not belong to the number of those who forget old friendships, and for more than ten years you have provided many times your sense of friendship and solidarity with me. I am not so much to the present dissolution to forget.' ... The results derived at us by the bad fascists of yesterday or by the red fascists of today, as well as the ingratitude of those who are no longer our friends, nevertheless will not deter us from following the same path of friendship and solidarity, and from continuing to give material assistance to all the good causes — of justice, democracy and liberty in the true sense of each term."

### Local 89 Polio Aid To Be Shared With Italian Youngsters

The "March of Dimes," the annual drive to raise funds in behalf of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, has been extended to include the raising of a new committee of Local 89, Italian-American Workers. Calling for an increase in members' donations, the Local 89 leadership last week recommended a decision to split the contributions in order to give aid not only to polio victims in this country but to the children of the same disease elsewhere.

The Local 89 plan is to send large shipments of food, clothes and medicine to Italian children with 50 per cent of the money collected in this year's drive. The same-size campaign has therefore asked that contributions be held to a minimum of \$1, so that the total grant to the Italian paralysis fund need not be curtailed.

# WASHINGTON

By WILA REAR  
Special to "Justice"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Harry S. Truman, 32d President of the United States of America, a plain man, may not have everything, but the things he has have a heart-warming quality. Chief among these is the courage of honesty and a simple code of morality which mark him as American as chewing gum.

For instance, during the past fortnight, an official book known as the President's Committee on Civil Rights issued a 170-page report on the state of civil rights in America. On page 56 of this report occurs a paragraph which would move the most insensitive to take off their hats to the moral courage of Harry Truman.

The paragraph occurs in a section dealing with the lynching of Negroes and the lawlessness of local police and other officials, and it declares in these unequivocal words:

"Much of the illegal official action which has been brought to the attention of the Committee is centered in the South. There is evidence of lawless police action against whites and Negroes at the same time and in the same place. In that of race prejudice, J. Edgar Hoover referred, in his testimony before the Committee, to a particular jail where 'it was evident that a Negro man or woman was incarcerated who was not given a severe beating, which started off with a police whipping and ended with a rubber hose.' The files of the Department abound with evidence of official action in Southern states."

When it is considered that (1) this indictment of the shame of the South is being made during the beginning of a presidential campaign year; (2) the Democratic fold South is being excoriated here by the leader of the opposition Party himself; and (3) the leader of the Democratic Party is himself a Southerner from the state of Missouri, which follows all of the patterns of race prejudice common to the Southern states—it brings into sharp focus all the moral courage and straightforward honesty it required for Harry Truman to make such a report public under his imprimatur at such a time.

He is going to need all the votes he can get in this time next year; yet he did not hesitate to release a report which has inflamed every racial bigot in the South against Truman.

This is not a distant problem, as he removed from Truman's mind that he could have overlooked its personal dangers to him. For in the capital city of Washington, the President's report has stirred the bigot into a fury of hatred and desecration.

Last Sunday 500 such bigoted filled a Washington theater in a mass meeting initiated by local real estate dealers to fan the flame of racial violence against Negroes. Newspapers which covered the meeting were threatened with violence. The head of the real estate association addressed the mass meeting and said:

"We tried to keep this secret. I'm sorry the press is here. In my opinion, the press is advocating social equality with Negroes. We were anxious that the press print anything about the meeting."

It was after this speech that the threat of violence was made against the reporters in the audience.

Yet, only two days after this need-to-demonstration of what White House neighbors think of his committee's civil rights report, Harry Truman sent his Attorney General, Tom Clark, himself a Texas boy, to the Supreme Court to enter the United States Government as a third party in two Washington cases which will test the constitutionality



of property ownership aimed at barring Negroes and others from buying and living in homes in certain restricted areas in this capital of a free and democratic nation.

Attorney General Clark fully told the Supreme Court that such covenants are "contrary to the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution . . . are in violation of the Civil Rights Act passed by Congress . . . and are contrary to the public policy of the United States."

In one of these pending cases—which will be heard by the Supreme Court either in late December or early January—the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia last year upheld the legality of real estate covenants barring Negroes from owning property within a stone's throw of the Capitol Dome.

The words of Attorney General Clark reminded Washingtonians of the identical language used in the defense of a Jewish patent attorney in the Government service, Aaron Tushin, married to a Gentile wife, when five of their neighbors recently went into town in a Washington suburb and asked for an injunction to restrain Mrs. Tushin from permitting her husband to live with her because he is Jewish.

In the long, uphill fight of a free and democratic nation against racial

## Inevitable

By HAVA KRASCOFF

The sudden breeze at dawn,  
waking life,  
You came: Your breath laden  
with beauty.

Of the unknown, the full sense  
of your spirit's value  
Holding the living song of all  
the forest.

And your eyes, forest pools  
laid with green-brown leaf,  
Mirror spring skies and blooming  
trees.

As well as brooding shade of rain  
and storm.

Your love-impregnated hand  
stroked life within me. . . .

May it have been more chance,  
the idle wish,

Who caught us both in her  
tangled net?

No matter. . . . And this you, too,  
knew: Having

Known each other, we cannot  
separate.

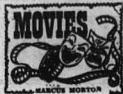
and religious bigotry, against mob violence towards individuals, against violations of civil rights, it is almost as strange as it is truly encouraging that one of the crucial battles of this war for democracy should be fought by a Southern President and a Southern Attorney General.

For these two men of honor, the question posed is that of moral right and moral wrong. To both of them the moral right is held and clear. And both have shown the moral courage of sincere and honest men.

And in such a case Harry Truman is not narrowly a Southerner, defending Southern bigotry. He rises above sectionalism and sectarianism as President of all of the people of this free nation, and does his moral duty as a Divine Grace gives him to see it.

Other Presidents of the United States have been more adroit politicians; some have been more brilliant in their personal attainments; some occupy lofty pages in our history; but none stand today higher in moral courage and in the honest tribute of their fellow-Americans of all colors, creeds and races to a simple and heart-warming sincerity than Harry Truman of Missouri, who has really "showed 'em."

"Be Sure You Get the Genuine, Sam!"



"GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT"

is a picture of overwhelming force and sentiment, marking a lowering of the social-adjusted standards that still do full justice to all entertainment values. Based on the highly effective novel exposing the same conditions, it is even more devastating in its attack on that mounting evil. The depth, scope and intensity of the problem are revealed with such story-telling excellence that no moviegoer will be able to refrain from examining his own conscience, to see whether he is free from guilt for a vile stain on the true spirit of democracy.

The tale, very briefly, deals with the ordeal of a man who decides to pose as a Jew to gather material for a series of magazine articles on anti-Semitism. The agonies he encounters reach a climax when his



Gentile fiancee, despite her liberalism, begins to suspect the "purity" of his own racial background.

Gregory Peck and Dorothy McGuire give the most splendid performances of their careers in these roles, which they operate like John Garfield and other superb players.

"BODY AND SOUL" is a truly extraordinary film. Dealing with the fight racket and the sordid forces that impel those who operate in that profession, the picture is both a sure-fire thriller and a social commentary that carries the impact of an unerring upstart. It is a rarely successful blending of entertainment and exposition.

The story revolves around an East side youth whose poverty leads him into pugilism as an easy way of making a buck. However, as he rises to the championship, his cleanliness is lost and he becomes as vicious as those who professionally exploit his fists prowess. His mother, girl friend and boyhood pal suffer through his cruel bout. In the end, his greatest victim is himself. The whole development is carried out with a distinct honesty of emotion and undeviating sense of authenticity, both in physical settings and character relationships.

John Garfield gives a flawless performance as do Lili Palmer as the girl and Anne Revere as the mother.

"FOREVER AMBER" offers two hours of illustrations decked out in some of the most gorgeous costumes and scenic displays ever screened. But noticeably absent is the sexy substance that made the novel such a smash best-seller. Evidently the censors cracked down, permitting the script only a well-scrubbed suggestion of the rousing immorality of 17th-century England and a willing wench could make her amorous way from the stuns to the king's bed. Her wench he showed her doing so via four husbands and a large quota of extra-curricular loves, but in the film this riotous record is reduced to proportions of current propriety.

The picture insists on forging Amber by pay the wages of sin although as indicated her wickedness has been so watered down that she emerges not as a sleekly stirred



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The picture insists on forging Amber by pay the wages of sin although as indicated her wickedness has been so watered down that she emerges not as a sleekly stirred

harked but as a romantic woman in persistent quest of true love.

Linda Darnell reveals in the key role—as who would not? Cornel Wilde and George Sanders lead plenty of picturesque support.

Here's report of salaries received by officers of a well-known firm manufacturing a large volume of women's apparel: "Total remuneration paid to officers . . . for the year ending June 30, 1947 . . .

Thompson H. Mueller, president, \$48,000, or \$100 per last year; Theodore F. Gray, vice president, \$20,000 or \$100 per last year; Albert G. Plume, treasurer and assistant secretary, \$15,000, a gain of \$1,250 over the previous year; and William B. Terry, vice president, \$23,000, up \$4,400.

Items reported on sales and profits during the first quarter of 1947 by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Here are some of the highlights:

Profit per \$1 of Sales

Before After Taxes Taxes

All manufacturing corporations . . . 12.3% 7.9%

Textile mill corporations . . . 17.6% 10.6%

Apparel and finished textiles . . . 9.2% 8.5%





TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, support of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, Eleanor Roosevelt, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 81.

There are places in this world where the charge that our government has failed to fulfill basic national ideals brings only the answer of quick death. More often than not, charges that the United States is the land in which the mass of the people are oppressed by a mighty few originate in prejudice. These people, whose racial attitude toward democratic government is not tolerated in the least. Now, a Presidential committee has come forward with a report that in this land of ours we have strayed from the path of our noble heritage, that we have fallen short of the



goal of freedom and equality for the achievement of which the original colonies bound themselves into a nation.

Here are the charges, pulled out of the darkness and into the light, where they can be better examined. There is segregation in the land; there is racial discrimination; our civil rights are in danger.

Here, too, is a wonderful six-point remedial program.

Above all, here is a document which every American man and should read with mingled feelings of shame and pride—shame for the evil that persists, pride in the uniqueness of a land in which a group appointed by the nation's chief executive and including the president of a giant corporation as well as those who represent labor, can bring in such a report and with it, win the assent of the people.

The hatreds which this report attacks are a drag upon the moral, physical and cultural health of the nation. They must and will be eradicated. They cannot endure in a land in which the beacon light of freedom may still be focused on those areas where take last remaining vestiges of un-American hatreds, fears and prejudices still flourish.

TWO CAME TO TOWN. By Simon Strunsky, E. F. Dutton & Co. \$3.

This delightful fantasy might just as well have been called "Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hamilton Go to Town." With only a dash of literary straight-of-bait, the author, whose columns in "Times of the Times" are a famous feature of the New York "Times" editorial page, brings the shades of two Americans of an earlier day back to New York about 100 years after their lives, but not the shade they started, had come to an end.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Alexander walk the streets of the great metropolitan city of wonder and admiration for the very things that to most Americans have become so commonplace. These two visitors from another era take nothing for granted, so that traffic regulations for them become marvelous revelations of the sciences in business, nature, and radio commercials are wonderful wastelands of sound punctuated by perfunctory jingles. No one writing today knows the streets of New York better than does

## Mind and Matter

By MAX FRESS

A delicate strain of music bleeds  
The silence where the lover is  
Gone,  
A fragile line of poetry  
Lasts longer than a giant torn.

Man in his bid for permanence  
Spans the earth and assails the  
sky,  
But what his hands build passes on;  
It is his soul that does not die.

United in its life of grime and sweat,  
Deep in its heart the ruin and  
ruin—

The world of granite and of steel  
Flees in blood and dust and pain.

But the immortal word of man  
Bleeds with the world-entrancing  
breath.

Through all the crumbling  
centuries—  
Immortal in a world of death.

Mr. Strunsky, and the tour around the city his two heroes get at the hands of an amiable taxi driver and an understanding newspaperman is remarkably effective in presenting the mosaic of neighborhoods, with their national groupings and their differentiations between residential, industrial and commercial use. Gracefully and with a minimum of effort, the author invokes the near an understanding newspaperman is remarkably effective in presenting the mosaic of neighborhoods, with their national groupings and their differentiations between residential, industrial and commercial use. Gracefully and with a minimum of effort, the author invokes the near an understanding newspaperman is remarkably effective in presenting the mosaic of neighborhoods, with their national groupings and their differentiations between residential, industrial and commercial use.

Mr. Strunsky writes with much good humor and lightness of touch, and with a slow, steady pace that gets him around to all the places he wants his readers to see. He does so with a true eagerness that yet does not leave him out of breath.

America, a century later, does not seem such an evil place to the two men, who were around at the time of its birth. There has come bigness, richness, power, but with it has also come better plumbing, traffic signals, electric lights, subways, crime, disease, fear and frights of an ancient day have gone—but not the freedom.

## "Wanna Wrasse?"

There are the comedy programs, which compel the development of stock characters—the oaf, the snugg, the wit, the wisecracker, the mamma's boy, the knot-mangler. All of these are played, deftly and amusingly, by the male. No matter how they get their laughs, however, they are likable, which is a necessary qualification of a popular comic character. But are any female comics lovable? There are a few, but how do they get their laughs? By feeding to the males lines which will permit them to make devastating remarks about their stupidity or their unattractiveness, and this is rapidly becoming the most popular of all, intolerably vulgar. We believe that the wisecracker that American people would get a shock, would suddenly feel that its good taste had been insufferably outraged, if the physical characteristics of the male comedians were discussed on the same level, with the purpose of producing the same type of response.

One gets the feeling that the relationship between men and women in America is fear—fear by the women that they will not be able to get a man, or if they do, that they will not be able to hold him; and fear by the men that they are going to be got, and that then they are going to be held too tightly. We recommend more run-of-the-mill women's magazines than "Vogue" as evidence of this.

There is a magazine written for women and by women; it makes a slight howl in each issue to art, theater, literature or the day, but it makes no pretense at addressing itself to any but those women who have the time and money to follow a completely apocryphal course in life and to dwell in a totally narcissistic vapor. If the men on its pages appear to be about to dwindle and dwindle away into worrisome nothingness, it is not because women are so regarded in America, but rather, we think, because that is the way the women would like it to be. This is not an American magazine, to American women; its symbols are perceptible in every technically advanced country in the world—wherever women have ceased to live a sheltered life and have had to assume part of the responsibilities formerly shouldered only by men.

We wish that the visitor who scanned "Vogue" had also set himself to listening, for one whole evening, to the program from just one large network—any of them. In these, the female of the species does not step down from her pedestal, she is brought down and then stepped upon, and kicked around considerably. There are the mystery stories, in which the villainous plan revenge and plot murder and scream vile recriminations, but ten to one, if the man murders his woman, he is killed in return; if the woman murders her husband, it was for money, or for another man, or both. The more beautiful the picture, the more loathsome will be her motives and her crimes.



Not many months ago, a gentleman from across the Atlantic, sojourning briefly in this country, attempted to sum up his impressions of the American woman for the people back home. For his guide book, he used a then current issue of "Vogue"; which had on its cover a "chagrined" woman, standing before the chair, his mouth full of pins and a parrot in his hand, is turning up the hem of her new dress.

This, said the visitor, was almost



symbols of the atmosphere which pervades the relationship of the sexes in America. The man looked as if he were about to kiss the hem of her garment, and an examination of the page within revealed the same idolatrous attitude toward all things female. Few of the advertisements, all of which, of course, were for women's garments or cosmetics, carried pictures of men, or if they did, the male figure was well in the background, shadowed practically out of existence by trick photography; but if he was there at all, he gazed from a rack of indifference, at the glamorous figure in the foreground.

We think that the foreign gentleman's attempt to draw certain deductions from the symbolism, repeated over and over again, in one of the most influential feminine publications in the world, was quite valid; symbols are important and their recurrence is significant. To say that "Vogue" is an "upper class" magazine is beside the point. Each year it prescribes the "new look"

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Pres. Julius Hochman, general joint board, makes an effective charge that higher labor costs are the prices. The charge was made last

a crack at what he called "guilt money" salaries at Macy's. He did not refer to the earnings of those who stand behind the counters, or do the packing or work the cash registers.

No, it seems that while the United States Steel Corp. derailed the Macy chain in terms of sales and earnings it had paid out to 15 of its top executives total salaries of \$700,000 as compared to \$700,000 paid out by Macy's to 15 of its executives.

Garment prices are going to be higher—but it won't be the fault of labor. In fact, labor's chief interest is to achieve a lowering of prices so that it can buy back the goods it produces in spite of the extra taken out of production values by such salaries as those noted above.

Anyone familiar with the industry—certainly Bondheim must be, for he has proved his ability to manipulate and maneuver his way up to a successful business with healthy profits—must know what the contributing causes for current high prices are.

Bondheim is talking through his hat when he attempts to picture the operator as a buccaner, the cutter as a pirate and the finisher as a female avenger putting a fast



eye over on the consumer. The fact of the matter is that labor cost is and always has been the most stable cost factor in apparel production. A fixed ratio of labor cost to sale price and a piece-rate system of production are incentive enough for the worker to produce at a rate of efficiency always matched by management.

Then what was the point of Bondheim's silly crack? The apparent explanation, substantiated by the manner in which his confederates roundly applauded him, can be detected, perhaps, in the guilty feeling about profit rates that these gentlemen have enjoyed in the last few years.

Bondheim jumped the gun. No body asked him whether he killed off profits. No one does he come forward so breathlessly and so indubitably proud that he didn't do it? He doesn't. But neither did labor.

There's no need to get excited. Let's watch our blood pressures, gentlemen. Everything is all business, brood. And prospects are that it will get better. Up prices, up profits until the last damn cent is squeezed out of the workers. But don't lose your nerve.

And, for crying out loud, keep the Boss on his line or you'll have labor thinking that the first thing you're going to do when the break comes is to begin whacking the man who writes today's news that to get around.

## SOUTHWEST

MEYER PERLSTEIN, Southwest Regional Director

### Lowenbaum Boosts Won for All 4 Plants

An agreement granting substantial wage increases to cutters and other time-workers, higher minimum scales for all workers and wage boosts for piece-workers was signed with the Lowenbaum Manufacturing Co. on Oct. 26, covering the firm's plants in St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, Mo. The agreement becomes effective on Nov. 1, 1948, the expiration date of the present agreement.

At the same time, wage adjustments for all workers were agreed upon to cover the period of the existing contract.

Commenting on the terms of the new contract, Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein stated that it provides two weeks' vacation with pay for workers with five years' service and continuation of one week's service or more. Payment for three legal holidays will be made during the first year of the agreement, for four holidays the second year, and for five during the third year and for the balance of the agreement.

An "escalator" clause for annual wage adjustments is contained in the new pact, which will keep all shops which the firm may open in the future.

At a special meeting of the firm's employees in St. Louis, held on Nov. 4, ratification of the agreement was voted unanimously.

### Mark Twain Scene, Abe Lincoln Locale Visited by ILGers

The adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn came to life for members of the St. Louis ILGWU who last month visited the little town of Hannibal, Mo., made famous by Mark Twain's memorable writings. Nearly 100 ILGers explored the cave where Tom and Huck spent many happy hours, visited Becky Thatcher's house and the museum where now occupies Mark Twain's old home.

The trip, made in three large buses, was sponsored by the St. Louis ILGWU educational department under the guidance of Doris Preidler, educational director, and Margaret Helm, secretary of the St. Louis Cotton Dress Joint Board.

On another four weeks later to the Lincoln Memorial in Springfield, Ill., ILGWU members saw the state capitol, Abraham Lincoln's home and scenes of his early life.

### VARIETY IS KEYNOTE IN S'WEST EDUCATION

Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein conducted the first session of the training course for Minneapolis shop stewards and union officers held early last month. Discussion at this session centered around the structure and functions of the union and the duties and responsibilities of union officers. The class meets the second Thursday of every month.

Other educational projects in the Southwest District include the following:

A choral group and an art and aircraft class will be organized for members of Local 367, Granite City, Ill.

In response to a request for a rumble class from members of Local 389, Whitehall, Ill., Eva Chambers, regional art and aircraft director, is organizing such a group. Members of all ages have indicated their desire to participate.

The executive board of Local 490, Columbia, Mo., voted at last month's meeting to start an arts and crafts class.

An extensive educational and social program was voted by the education committee of the San Antonio

### ST. LOUIS JT. BOARD MOVING TO TIGHTEN CONTRACTOR SET-UP

Representatives of the St. Louis Cloth and Silk Dress Joint Board have called the attention of the Associated Garment Industries to the fact that a number of manufacturers are sending work to contracting shops covered only by the cotton dress agreement.

At a conference with association spokesmen last month, the union pointed out that agreements covering silk dress and cloak firms clearly state that no work is to be sent to contractors who are not covered by, or are not operating under the terms of, cloak or silk dress agreements.

Those at the conference unanimously approved a resolution calling on the association and the union to send letters to each manufacturer warning that if these violations do not cease, offending manufacturers will be called to account under the provisions of the agreements.

### Turf-Nut Renewal Parleys Set to Begin in January

At the request of the firm, negotiations for a renewed agreement covering the several hundred workers employed by the Turf-Nut Garment Manufacturing Co., Little Rock, Ark., are scheduled for the middle of January. All wages increased at the time of the retroactive to the expiration date of the existing agreement.

Joint Board. Plans call for a class in folk dancing, a class in English designed especially for Spanish-speaking members and resumption of classes in art and aircraft which proved popular last year. A choral group will be organized to sing for hospitalized servicemen in San Antonio.

### Local 338's Tenth Anniversary Stirrs Apology from Former Anti-Unionists

The tenth anniversary of Local 338, Vandalia, Mo., marked on Oct. 22 by elaborate festivities in which management and civic leaders enthusiastically shared, was an occasion which caused the old-timers of the union to ponder the before-and-after contrast.

Although a considerable proportion of the members of the local have belonged for a comparatively short time, a substantial number of officers and workers easily recall the days when union affiliation meant grim and perilous consequences. That was during the period in 1936 when ILGWU organizers were driven out of town and sen-

players, backed by a so-called "citizens' committee," intimidated the workers with all types of illegal and high-handed, and-union acts. But the ILGWU, having pledged to organize labor's garment workers wherever they were, persisted with skill and spirit. The result was a victory at Vandalia, where the establishment of a local deeply rooted in the life of the community, serving as an instrument which has greatly aided the workers. In so doing, it has, by the nature of its functions and operations, become a foremost participant in all major civic, social and welfare activities of the city. Local 338's headquarters are regarded as one of the nerve centers of all community undertakings in Vandalia.

The union's achievements are now accorded such a degree of public recognition that even members of the former "citizens' committee" have acknowledged their error.

It was in this spirit of mutual cooperation, contributing to the benefit of workers, employers and the community at large, that Local 338's first decade was celebrated in a gaily decorated party atmosphere. There were refreshments, entertainment and speeches—and the dancing lasted until 1 A.M.

Arrangements for the highly successful affair were made by May Headlee, manager; Anna McFarland, president; Jessie Rose, educational director; and a members' entertainment committee.

### With a Sunny Southwestern Smile



Lydia Mason, active member of Local 348, Dallas, Tex., who was recently appointed assistant educational director.

### Houston Pay Rates Advance By 'Escalator' Negotiations

Wage increases have been secured for several groups of workers employed in Houston, Tex., garment plants as the result of "escalator" clauses which have been invoked in existing agreements, according to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, Southwest District director.

At Gordon & Kaplan Co. an agreement covering the time-workers provides a 114 cent hourly increase for pattern-graders, 12 1/2 cents for cutters and 7 1/2 cents for floor workers. It is announced that raises for time-workers will be negotiated early in January.

Agreements reached with the Fivell Garment Co. and Atlas Garment Co. call for a 7 1/2 cent hourly increase for all time-workers employed by Fivell and a 7 1/2 per cent increase for piece-workers at Atlas.

Elizabeth Kimmel of the Southwest regional staff and officers of Local 214 participated in the negotiations.

### 10-DAY TERMS SIGNED IN HASTINGS, CHANUTE

Two plants operated by the Mode OTDay Corp., one a new shop at Hastings, Neb., and the other in Chantane, Kans., are covered by separate agreements signed with the firm this month.

Both the time-workers and piece-workers in the Chantane plant will receive wage increases, payment for six legal holidays, and continuation of the one-week and two-week vacation benefits as the result of a pact signed on Nov. 2. The agreement also calls for a 1 1/4 per cent of payroll contribution toward the establishment of a health fund.

Walter Tobin and Maurice Montgomery of the Southwest regional staff conducted the negotiations.

The agreement worked out for the Hastings plant provides for wage increases and higher minimum scales for all workers, payment for legal holidays, a one-week vacation for workers with one year's service and a two-week vacation after five years. The wage boosts are retroactive to July 15.

### Facts and Figures of ILG Finance



Eunice Walker (center), Southwest District instructor of financial secretaries, demonstrates correct accounting methods to officers of Local 319, DuQuoin, Ill. — Marie Rheinhardt (left) and Patsy Rodely.

## N'East Penn. Survey to Line Up All Data on Non-Union Shops

A carefully planned drive to make a detailed check of all women's garment plants in Pennsylvania that are still outside of ILGWU controls is now in progress under the direction of District Manager Sol Greene, with the guidance of Field Supervisor Jack Halpern.

According to Vice Pres. David Ginzgold, director of the Northeast Department, the survey is one of the most effectively prepared undertakings of its kind. Working with Manager Greene are Organizers Bob Shriver, Ray Elmer, Bob Pomeroy, Stanley Blumenthal, Pat Irlidge and Jack Seibel.

While the Northeast Department offices have all along kept a count of new plants opening in Pennsylvania, there has never been available the kind of detailed information that would be made the basis of organizational drives.

The present survey is proceeding along scientific lines. Official government information is being used as a guide while reliance is being placed chiefly on direct field visits so that the members of the union staff are going into the non-union shops, visiting workers at their homes and mingling with them at recreation centers.

What will result in the end is expected to be a complete picture of non-unionized garment areas in Pennsylvania, revealing where the workers work and live, the types of garments they are making, the crafts, sex, work conditions in the shops and organizational prospects.

The survey will serve the additional purpose of evaluating the effect of the Taft-Hartley Law on organizational work in Pennsylvania. The Northeast Department has not curtailed its organizational activities since the enactment of that law. However, it is clear, according to Ginzgold, that because of constant expansion and turnover in that portion of the apparel industries which come under Northeast Department jurisdiction, the need for continuous organizational activities remains.

## FROM CANADA MONTREAL

### Montreal Impartial Chairman Mourned by Workers

Isaac Greenberg, impartial chairman of the Montreal cloak and dress industries, died suddenly on Oct. 27 at the age of 62. In homage to one of the most beloved men in the Montreal garment world, all shops in the industry closed on Oct. 28, the day of the funeral. This tribute was staged at the suggestion of the Board of the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild, the Fashion Parade attire newspaper and magazine fashion editors from east to west.

With thousands of workers from all ladies' apparel crafts in attendance, the funeral was one of the most impressive tributes paid to any Montreal personality in recent years. Representatives of the Dress Joint Board, Cloak Joint Council and Local 215 were among the pallbearers, and floral wreaths from these organizations held a conspicuous place in front of the casket.

Impartial chairman of the cloak industry since 1954 and of the dress industry since 1957, Isaac Greenberg was credited with a large share of responsibility for developing the present stability of these industries.

### Bal Des Midinettes

Always a highlight of the fall social season, this year's Bal Des Midinettes, sponsored again by the ILGWU in Montreal, promises to be the most lavish yet attempted. The ball will be held at the Mount Royal Hotel on Nov. 21.

The dress and dress makers have responded to the invitation to participate in the Fashion Parade, one

### All Northeast Contracted Hold "Escalator" Clauses

All contracts renewed in the past year by the Northeast Department contain "escalator" clauses which are constantly being checked against the rise in cost of living. It is announced by Vice Pres. Ginzgold after an examination of current agreements. As "escalator" conditions are met, notice is sent immediately to the employer to arrange for conference.

### Kel-Ray and Emkay Wages Are Boosted

A cost-of-living increase of close to 10 per cent has been won for the 200 workers employed by the Kel-Ray Manufacturing Co., Reading, Pa. It is reported by District Manager Jack Halpern.

In Wyoming Valley, Pa., a similar wage adjustment, amounting to a 10-cent an hour increase, was negotiated for the workers at the Emkay Manufacturing Co. by Miss Lorry Malmon, manager of Local 26.

### SCRANTON ILG GUIDE ON PUBLIC BENEFITS

A unique Union Counseling Service, arranged by Educational Director Frances DiMartino, drew large audiences to the headquarters of the ILGWU in Scranton, Pa., where on four successive Monday evenings during October heads of the various government agencies and offices explained the nature of unemployment compensation benefits, public assistance, social security benefits and housing laws.

According to District Manager Elmo Grant, those who addressed the meetings were A. J. Karsish and Robert Whitman of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service; Russell Burdick of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance; Frank Harrington of the Social Security Department and Stanley Walker of the U. S. Department of Internal Revenue.

District Manager Grant recently joined William J. McGrath, secretary of the Central Labor Union of Scranton, in presenting testimony before the Congressional Committee investigating the high cost of living and in showing that the garment area has been particularly hard-hit by the continued rise in prices.

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### Signing on the Dotted Line



Union contract with Danville Manufacturing Co., Danville, Pa., was formally drawn up last week. Left to right (seated) Field Supervisor Jack Halpern and Morris Small, firm representative. Standing: Ethel Young, shop chairwoman; Business Agent Louise Platt; Helen Heiner, shop committee secretary.

## Wilkes-Barre's Health Center To Serve 10,000 in 3 Districts

The Northeast Department last month reversed the usual procedure at union dinners and played host to some 75 employers in the areas of Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Hazleton in a ceremony marking further progress toward the establishment of a union health center that will serve the tri-district region.

### 8 HARRISBURG SHOPS GIVE 'ESCALATOR' RISE

Cost-of-living increases for close to 400 workers employed in eight shops in the Harrisburg, Pa., district were won last month through winning "escalator" clauses in current collective agreements. It is reported by District Manager Michael Johnson.

The increases bring a 8 per cent boost for the workers employed at the Parkburg Dress Co., a 7 per cent increase for those employed at the Little Prince shop and at the Mart Realty Corp., and a 10-cent an-hour boost for employees of the DeBottis Dress and Coatsville Dress shops.

### Jewel Tools Signed Up

Manager Johnson also reports the unionization of the Jewel Tools Corp., Columbia, employing 80 workers. The company is a subsidiary of the Kanner & Rahmowitz firm.

The agreement provides an increase of 1% cents an hour beginning Oct. 1 and an additional boost of 3% cents in January, 1968. The pact also contains provision for two-week paid vacations, sick benefits and other welfare features.

### B & H Parleys Under Way

Conferees have been held with representatives of the B & H Manufacturing Co., Yoe, Pa. A majority of the 80 workers employed by the firm have signed union membership cards and an agreement is expected to be concluded soon.

Welfare Supervisor William Ross presided at the dinner, at which an advisory committee of employers, union officers and workers was formed to supervise operation of the new health center at 27 South Washington St., Wilkes-Barre.

The task of remodeling the recently acquired center will get under way this month. Dr. Albert H. Penberg, of Wilkes-Barre, was announced as consulting physician for the center's program. Diagnostic service and preventive medicine are planned for the 10,000 garment workers in the district, most of them women.

Among representatives of the larger dress manufacturers in attendance were James Boyce, representing three districts for the McKortrick-Williams firm; Joseph Kallman of the Woodbury Manufacturing Co., Wilkes-Barre; Bertram Linder of Linder Bros., Scranton; Charles Cherkas, president of the Pennsylvania Association of Dress Manufacturers; and Martin Hendryks of the Barbizon Slips Co.

At the dinner, a report on the operation of the health center was presented by union officers. According to Vice Pres. Ginzgold, this is a continuation of the policy, established long before the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law, of keeping the employers participating in these funds informed of all developments in the health program.

Describing the dinner, Ginzgold stated:

"All we asked for was continuation of the cooperation and the 'good works' that have led to an improvement in the health of the workers, greater stability in production and a great feeling of pride in our industry which comes to the employers when they see what their payroll contributions to health funds mean."

It is expected that the tri-district health center will begin operating in the spring of 1968. Repeals around Hazleton which are too far away to be served by the clinic will be provided with a mobile health unit modeled after the "center on wheels" that has proved successful in the Harrisburg area.

## Local 264 Donates \$118 to Pottstown Children Milk Fund

A local milk fund which enables school children in Pottstown, Pa., to purchase milk for 5 cents a half-pint in spite of a rise in price last month was augmented by a check for \$118 signed by Rebecca Kask and Sara Griswold in behalf of the members of Local 264 in that city. The milk fund also pays for milk for underprivileged children.

The donation from the ILGWU members was the largest made to the milk fund since it was started in 1960.

Members of the local, employed at the Shuvalov shop, drew the money from half of their pay for a week to build the fund. One-quarter of the day's pay went to the milk fund and one-quarter to the Salvation Army.

# ILGWU. EDUCATION

## The ILG Panorama—Stage, Study, Sport



(Above) Mark Starr, ILGWU educational director, distributes materials for written test of students in Officers' Qualification Course. (Top) Members of ILGWU drama club develop grace in various body control exercises. (Right) Right up the alley for Rose La Salle, member of bowling team of Local 64, Embroidery Workers.

## 41 Chicago ILGers Granted Roosevelt College Tuition

Scholarships paying full tuition to the labor course sponsored by Roosevelt College have been awarded to 41 members of the Chicago ILGWU.

This marks the second time the ILGWU and Roosevelt College have joined forces to provide ILGWU leadership training. Last spring's institute proved so successful that further classes were promised.

Those winning scholarships this term and the courses they have chosen are as follows:

Collective Bargaining: Local 100—



Saturday Visits to Points of Interest

Nov. 22 at 2 P.M. Mayor's Commission on Unity, Municipal Building, Brooklyn. (Take Brighton BMT or 7th Ave. to Court St. Brooklyn.)

Nov. 29 at 3 P.M. Meeting of ILGWU Student Fellowship at Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. at 82nd St. (Take Lexington Ave. subway to 86th St. station). A museum guide will lecture on the various special exhibits.

Julia Sears, Emma Andrews, Olga de Libertis, Louise Santo Stefano, Lillian Schiffrin, Marie Segal, Carrie McGee, Edith Jacobson; Local 208—Emma Dobos, Josephine Kacuga, Ann Miller, Helen Drenth; Local 76—Beulah Stutz.

Local History: Local 100—Agnes Orr, Esther Tessenholz, Alice Peyrertrun, Anna Davidovich, Olga Bonakowski, Blanche Bean, Mary Quinn, Irene Rymer, Grace Zimmerman, Frances Olvera, Beulah Gabriel, Eris Kranner.  
Labor Economics: Local 208—Mollie Nemer; Local 76—Beulah Danzila.  
Effective Speech: Local 100—Beulah Clark; Local 208—Lillian Taylor, Mariella Deszas, Margaret Hickory, Augusta van Hulse, Ann Schwid; Local 261—Anna van Uffelen.

Principles of Union Organization: Local 28—Inna Wirtz, Roberta Wright.

Literature for Workers: Local 100—Sophie Barry, Sophie Bogrov, Becca Levy.

Psychology for Unions: Local 100—Rose Casano, Nellie Denning.

## Educational Center To Weigh Workers' Power for Reform

The ILGWU Educational-Recreational Center will continue its study of the topic "You and Your World" on Nov. 30. Dr. Harry David of Queens College is scheduled to lead a discussion on the numerous ways in which workers, as part of organized groups, can exert their strength and influence in achieving necessary social and economic changes.

The possibilities for workers to act effectively as consumers, as producers, as voters and as members of community groups will be investigated.

The ILGWU Educational-Recreational Center meets each Thursday at 6:30 P.M. in Room 504, Tenth High School, West 18th St. between 8th and 9th Aves. An active recreation hour completes the evening's study-play program.

**Bowling**  
Bowmer Arena  
110 University Pl.  
Mondays—8-11 P.M.  
Tournaments, exhibitions,  
bowling instruction

## Phila. ILG Blends Play, Service

### Dress Jt. Bd. Aiding 'Local 190 Classes' Community Groups Include 'Hot Jazz'

Community agencies in Philadelphia are cooperating wholeheartedly in a new project designed to train active ILGWU members to assist others in making full use of the community services available in the city.

The course was planned by the ILGWU in conjunction with the Philadelphia Central Labor Union and the Red Cross Information Service of the Health and Welfare Council. Classes will be held on six successive Thursdays. Representatives of a number of community agencies have volunteered to conduct the various study sections.

In inaugurating the "Union Counselors Training Course," Vice Pres. Samuel Olin, manager of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, stressed the need for this type of training which equips active unionists to act as referral agencies, so that they can direct their fellow-workers to the proper organization when any type of assistance is needed.

The various topics to be studied include unemployment compensation and social security, public assistance, family service, child care, recreation for industrial workers, recreation for children, illness in the home, and health and welfare service planning and financing.

Further information is available through the Educational Department of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, 138 N. 10th St.

### 200 to Hyde Park

More than 200 members of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board participated in the trip to Hyde Park, N. Y., on Oct. 14 to pay tribute to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

### ILG Student Fellowship To Meet at Met Museum

The ILGWU Student Fellowship will hold a special meeting at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Nov. 20 to lay plans for the Fellowship reunion to be held in conjunction with the first ILGWU panel discussion of the year. The Fellowship meeting will take place in the private dining room of the Museum, which is located on Fifth Ave. at 82nd St.

A guide will explain the various exhibits being featured as part of the Metropolitan's 75th anniversary.

Want to rumba? Like to make speeches? Rumba and speech classes are among the popular activities being offered to Philadelphia knifemakers through the Social and Club Activities Program recently announced by Local 190, Philadelphia. The program, prepared by the local's education committee and submitted by Committee Chairman Al Chaskis, was enthusiastically approved at a membership meeting last month.

Members write to the Social and Club Department of Local 190, 2813 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, or notify their shop chairman or chairwoman if they desire to participate in any of the activities.

Activities tentatively scheduled are as follows:

**Dance Club**—for those interested in the latest fox-trot, rumba and samba. A professional teacher will help beginners.

**Musical Club**—for those whose taste runs to symphony, instrumental or operatic selections. Prominent music critics, conductors, singers and musicians will be guest speakers and provision is being made for group attendance at concerts and operas.

**Public Speaking**—to aid members in developing a broad knowledge of English and to improve speaking ability through debates and discussions of current topics.

**Hot Jazz Club**—for connoisseurs of the jazz classics.

**Press Club**—for members desiring to serve as shop reporters. Philadelphia newspapermen and editors will offer tips on news gathering and reporting.

If there is sufficient demand, additional groups such as art and travel clubs will be organized.

### Local 102's Team To Face Bronx YMHA in Hoop Tilt

The basketball quintet of Local 102, cloak and Dress Drivers, will play the Bronx YMHA team on Nov. 22 at 1:45 P.M. in the gymnasium of Central Needle Trades High School, West 24th St. between 8th and 9th Aves.

The Local 102 team holds a game and dance every other Saturday. There is a nominal admission charge but ILGWU members are admitted at half price.

## UNION HEALTH CENTER

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

### Appointments in Advance—Unless Emergency

Patients who come to the Union Health Center without appointments should not expect to receive immediate care—unless it is an emergency.

We make this announcement in order to avoid disappointment and unpleasantness for both the patient and the institution.

The patient who just "drops in" to see a physician must wait for a possible cancellation of someone else's appointment is inevitable. Since the Union Health Center's interest in the patient is not to turn him away but take care of him, the patient, under such circumstances, should try to understand the difficulties the Union Health Center is faced with when during a single day 200 members come in without appointments and expect to be taken care of immediately. Of course, they do not realize the seriousness of such a situation or they would not do it.

We are constantly asked by these "non-appointment" patients to help them be "pushed in" to see their physician. These people do not understand that the physician can only do a limited number of patients.

We prefer to avoid mass production medicine. It is much better for the patient if the doctor has sufficient time for him—which is impossible if the doctor feels he is being rushed for time and similar reasons. We are often compelled to refuse a patient who came without an appointment unless, as already indicated, it is an emergency.

Perhaps time will provide a solution to this problem. At the moment, we can only urge our patients to cooperate—especially during the reconstruction period—by using the appointment system. If, in the opinion of the patient, his appointment is too far ahead, he can always consult with an administrative physician and obtain the proper advice. If this procedure is followed, however, the patient under the Union Health Center will be a lot happier.



# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LEATHER GARMENT WORKERS UNION

## ECHOES FROM THE TAFT-HARTLEY FRONT

The big-business and big-press oracles, who barely six months ago had been drooling at the thought of a "corrective" labor law mothered in the Taft-Hartley mould, do not seem overly happy with its cradle-days doings.

The American workers, so the current lamens run, are as ever opposed to the law which the 80th Congress had passed with the all-too-obvious intent of pulling the teeth out of the Wagner Act. A recent full-page advertisement, one of a series placed in some of the largest dailies in the country by the McGraw-Hill Publications, leading publishers of business and industry magazines, admits this lugubrious fact.

This antipathy, the writer of that advertisement proceeds painfully to explain, is due solely to propaganda by union leaders who have condemned the Taft-Hartley Act as a slave-labor law because it "curtails the leaders' power and recognizes the rights of the union member and the public."

This McGraw-Hill advertisement, intended obviously to bolster jittery management moods, ignores several facts bearing on the functioning of the Taft-Hartley Act to date—facts which lend substance to that dim outlook.

It would appear, in the first place, that the National Labor Relations Board, shorn now by the Taft-Hartley Act of many of its former functions and prerogatives, was largely being by-passed in efforts of unions to get employer recognition. Petitions for certification, as of the first week of October, it is reported, were about half the number instead of being twice as great as under the pre-Taft-Hartley experience with the Wagner Act.

Of the 407 charges filed with the NLRB as of that date and since Aug. 22 against both employers and unions, 333 were filed by individuals. Of these individual charges, only 28 were brought against unions, while 305 were brought against employers. The foregoing figures offer feeble confirmation, indeed, to the hypothesis that the Taft-Hartley Act was spawned as a charter of liberty for individual workers against "oppression by unions." If American workers, union and non-union alike, actually were in dire need of "liberation" from union tyranny, their plight should have induced them to stampede the NLRB with grievances now that their hour of freedom has finally struck.

Nothing of this sort apparently is happening. The "liberated" American worker stubbornly refuses to recognize the blessings bestowed upon him by his self-anointed liberators of the Taft-Hartley ilk. He and his union, more than ever, continue to rely on free collective bargaining for maintenance of stable employer-labor relations.

The McGraw-Hill ad writer, it may be noticed, however, is not losing sight of the fact that organized labor will accept no compromise on the Taft-Hartley Act. Labor, he says, will settle "for nothing short of repeal." Even more ominous, in his judgment, is the fact that labor's attack on the Act is making headway and "will become more effective as time goes on." He warns management that the Taft-Hartley Law will be repealed if management permits union leaders to "confuse their followers" without doing anything about it.

By way of a "positive program" that might save the anti-labor Act from falling into complete public as well as labor dispute, the ad writer suggests a four-*ply* recipe, which includes a new propaganda drive by management among workers to "acquaint them with the truth about the Taft-Hartley Law" and with its still unrevealed benefits to all wage-earners; some possible amendments to be initiated by management that might cure some of the Act's defects; the "gentle" usage of the law by employers, so as not to embitter labor; and, lastly, a sharp admonition to employers "not to bargain away legal rights accorded to them by the Taft-Hartley Act."

## "Life with Father"



## "Hey! I-I Hear a Heart-Beat!"



There's nothing novel, of course, in the McGraw-Hill suggestion of a re-fresher propaganda drive to revive some of the anti-union hysteria which the National Association of Manufacturers succeeded in stirring up during 1946 and which eventually led to the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law.

We honestly doubt, however, that such an "educational" campaign, which by the way has never really ceased insofar as the NAM is concerned, would add anything to labor's familiarity with the "truths" contained in the Taft-Hartley Act.

There are a few "truths," however, which organized workers know about that Act and which no torrents of free or paid-for publicity can erase from their minds. American trade unionists know, for instance, that the Taft-Hartley Law has banned the closed shop and would, in all likelihood, have banned the union shop, too, had its promoters possessed the guts to go the whole hog on "cutting labor down to its size." The workers also know that under this law the federal court injunction emerges, for the first time in 15 years, as a major factor in labor disputes. The Taft-Hartley Act has again opened the federal courts to private employers to enjoin strikes and "secondary boycotts," ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the public but in reality to further and aid private interests.

A great many employers, it may freely be admitted, are not too eager to resort to the strictures of the Taft-Hartley Act, especially in settling labor disputes with unions they have been dealing with for years. Entire groups of employers, for that matter, have displayed little enthusiasm for this anti-union law from the day it was hatched, for the simple reason that they could envisage no business advantage in a law that would introduce an element of rancor or unnecessary strain in their relations with their workers and with the unions to which their workers belong. This type of employers will shrug off the exhortations of the McGraw-Hill ad writer as unsolicited advice which they comfortably can do without.

The militantly anti-union employer, on the other hand, will treat the "intellectual" suggestion to use the new law "gently" with a dose of well-earned scorn. To many of this grade of employers, fighting the unions is almost a pathological need, and they, as a rule, care not a whoop in purgatory what the rest of the general community thinks or says about them.

It is almost a safe bet that the next session of Congress will see some attempts to make changes in the Taft-Hartley Act. Some of these amendments will be introduced for the purpose of "appeasing" labor's wrath, we opine, while others will be brought forth in order to lift the political faces of a few Congressmen who had displayed extra anti-labor ferocity in the past. The courts may also do a little shearing and trimming of the anti-labor act within the next few months as cases challenging the constitutionality of some of its provisions keep finding their way into the upper judicial dockets.

These mendings and tamperings, however, will neither "appease" the trade union movement nor minimize its opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act. The McGraw-Hill ad writer is unquestionably right when he assumes that organized labor will settle "for nothing short of repeal." It will not withdraw one iota of its opposition to a law which it regards as socially iniquitous, economically unsound and as a breeding-spot of interminable industrial strife.

As organized labor rejects in toto the Taft-Hartley Act, it is nonetheless aware that this grossly unfair statute cannot be ficked off the nation's law books by mere wishful thinking. On the other hand, labor fully realizes that the longer this law remains in operation, the more difficult will become its removal and the greater will be its cumulative and harmful effect upon the labor unions and the national economy.

It would be idle, of course, to anticipate deliverance from the Taft-Hartley piece of legislation during the life of the 80th Congress, strictly a "businessmen's" legislature with as acid an anti-labor animus dominating it as ever was recorded in our political history. The drive to clear the Congressional climate from antagonism to organized labor should not be long delayed, however. The millions of trade unionists in our country should be able to prove in next year's Congressional elections that they need no Tafts or Hartleys to "free" them from "union slavery," or to regiment them—within the framework of a democracy—in the conduct of labor-management relations.